

Upper surface grey, lighter on the head, base of tail and front of thighs. Beneath buffy-white. Upper surface of parachute, both edges of the arms and front edge of the thighs, a stripe down posterior aspect of the thighs, a dorsal stripe from between the eyes to between the tips, a narrow circle round the eye, a broad semicircle over the ear and a patch below it brownish-black. Under edge of parachute dusky. Hands and feet above buffy-grey. Edge of parachute and hinder angle of ear buff. Tail grey on its basal half passing gradually into black at the tip. The dorsal stripe commences in a point between the eyes and dies out opposite the tips. The black edges of the forelimb meet obscurely over the wrist—that of the hind limb is continuous over the ankle with the broad dusky stripe down the ham. Loc. North of Cardwell.

In size intermediate between *B. australis* and *B. sciureus*, the present species differs from both the others in its markings and in having shorter ears, and a rather more slender and less hairy tail.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW QUEENSLAND FISHES.

BY CHARLES W. DE VIS, B.A.

CALLIONYMUS ACHATES.

D. 4 0/8. A. 0/7.

Preopercular spine short bifid, one spinule being turned inwards and forwards, the other inwards and upwards. Head triangular, snout narrow, pointed. First dorsal elevated, second much lower. Tail short, rounded. Webs of first dorsal and anal scalloped. Branchial orifice small, nearly in the same vertical with the origin of the dorsal and the preopercular spine. Lateral line slightly wavy. Brown with small blue-edged black spots on the cheeks and jaws. First dorsal with numerous dark angular parallel lines (resembling those in 'fortification agate')

enclosing a large dark oval spot contiguous to each of the first three spines. Second dorsal with blotches of dark brown on each ray and adjacent sides of webs. Anal hyaline brown at the base, black near the periphery.

Loc. Queensland.

MUGIL NASUTUS.

D. 4 1/7. A. 2/8. Lat. 28. Tr. 11.

Height $5\frac{3}{4}$, head $4\frac{1}{3}$ in the length. Snout $\frac{1}{2}$, orbit $\frac{1}{6}$, interorbit $\frac{1}{4}$ of the head. Adipose membrane circumferential, narrow. Mouth toothless. Upper profile horizontal on the head and nape, slightly arched on the back; lower strongly and regularly convex. Head and nape broad and flat. Muzzle rounded, sharp, much produced, the mouth being half-way between its tip and the eye. Lips thin. Rami of jaws forming an obtuse angle—depth of the cleft of the mouth $\frac{2}{7}$ of its breadth. Pectoral as long as the entire head, axillary scale short, lancet-shaped. Spinous dorsal rising over the tenth scale of the lateral line and nearer to the caudal than to the hinder edge of the orbit. Soft dorsal rising over the twentieth scale or middle of the anal. Soft dorsal and caudal scaly. Caudal emarginate. Long. 10".

Loc. Cardwell.

Possibly the absence of the first anal spine may be an individual peculiarity. The physiognomy of the fish is peculiar, reminding one strongly of *Eleotris aporos* while its mouth is in position like that of a shark.

SPECIES OF EUCALYPTS FIRST KNOWN IN EUROPE.

BY THE REV. DR. WOOLLS, D.D., F.L.S.

When Willdenow published the second volume of his *Species Plantarum* in 1799, only twelve species of Eucalyptus were known in Europe, and these were so inadequately described, that